CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

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THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Protection against Chemical Weapons
(Data bank of available basic means)

1. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has repeatedly stated that it does not possess chemical weapons, and it has declared its intention to become an original signatory of the Chemical Weapons Convention. All steps undertaken by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the various fields within the existing rolling text (CD/1116) have been aimed at an early conclusion of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

2. In the light of openness and transparency, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has informed the Conference on Disarmament (CD) about its past and current activities in the sphere of the chemical industry, including military facilities, as well as other relevant industrial branches. Documents CD/1021, CD/1022, CD/1048 have illustrated the positive and concrete contribution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the on-going negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons.

3. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic welcomes all activities and proposals leading to the intensification of the work on the text of the CWC. In accordance with the mandate for the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, the negotiations on a multilateral Convention continue to intensify with a view to achieving a final agreement on the CWC during 1992. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, as a member of the Conference on Disarmament, is working for the successful end of the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and it shares the responsibility for reaching that goal.

4. In this connection, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic sees, inter alia, the necessity for making the work of subsidiary bodies, which will be established under the future CWC, much easier. From this point of view, it should be underlined that one of the important questions dealing with the future Convention is the protection against use of CW. According to the present rolling text (CD/1116), article X, paragraph 4: "The Technical Secretariat shall establish within 180 days after the entry into force of the

Convention and maintain, for the use of any requesting State party, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons ...".

5. In this connection, the early establishment of such data bank will be a significant step towards the fulfilment of the spirit and letter of the CWC. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic as an advance expression of its interest in the CWC would like to provide, on a voluntary basis, the data with means and equipment for protection against CW. These means are specified as follows.

6.

Mean	Characterization	Note
7-MEOTA	Antidote against psychotomimetic compounds like BZ	Possible use for civilian purposes (injections and tablets)
Injection part of the Autoinjector	Antidote against nerve against containing reactivator and atropine	In plastic syringe, it can be used also without Autoinjector (injection)
FOSAN	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of reactivator with atropine (solution)	Injection
CHONOL I	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of atropine (isotonized solution)	Common drug, injection
CHONOL II	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of benactyzine (isotonized, lyophylized)	Common drug, injection
RENOL	Antidote against nerve agents. Lyophylized new reactivator	Pharmacological efficacy is very high, injection
PANPAL	Prophylactic antidote against nerve agents containing reversible inhibitor of cholinesterase, combined with two parasympatholytics	Obduced tablets and capsules
DESPRACH	Emergency decontamination kit	Based on a sorption mechanical principle (powder)
Antichemical carrier PCHB-60-P	For decontamination and desinfection of the skin (two parts solution)	For decontamination of 50 sq. dm

Mean	Characterization	Note
PCHB-60-P kit	For decontamination, and containing solutions for additional decontamination	Enlargement of decontamination area
Protective mask M-10	Face-type mask with two filter elements inserted into pouches molded in the cheeks of the facepiece. It protects respiratory system, eyes and the face surface against CWA, radioactive compounds (RC) and biological warfare agents (BWA) in the form of vapours, gases and aerosols.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective mask M-10 M	Innovative mask of M-10 type, facepieces are resistant to scraping, it offers capability to drink water and to transduct speech through the soundpermeable membrane.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective cape JP-75A	Protection of persons, their clothing and personal arms against CWA, RC, BWA. Partly resists to light emission of nuclear weapons (NW) and incendiary weapons (IW), consisting of cape, gloves and rubbers.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective clothing OPCH 90	Individual protective equipment of isolating type for special troops, with increased hermeticity and improved physiological tolerance to heat. It protects body surface and personal equipment against RC, CWA, BWA and industrial chemicals of polar character. Single protection against light emission of NW and IW including short-term fireproofing. The variant with active airflow mechanism allows staying and moving in this protective device for a 24-hour period (up to 30° C and 55 per cent humidity) or working (middle effort) at least for a 3-hour period. The passive variant offers the same parameters as OPCH-70.	It has been verified in field conditions

Mean	Characterization	Note
Protective cape PO-90	A protective device of isolative type for multipurpose use. It protects against CWA, BWA and rain. Single protection against light emission of NW and IW. Usable for simple porch, tent or water resistent bed	It has been verified in field conditions
Change clothing FOP-85	A mean of filter-type, it protects body surface against CWA	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective clothing OPCH-70	It offers antichemical protection of body surface for special troops. It is a heavy-duty equipment which protects against CWA, BWA and RC, predestinated for long-lasting period of use in the contaminated areas	It has been verified in field conditions

7. The enumerated list of means creates the basis for antichemical protection in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Some of them are available for sale. Some should be order, in case of necessity, in advance. Many of them are commercially used in the specialized facilities for protection against highly toxic chemicals, for the treatment of accidental poisonings or diseases. Some of them have been verified and tested in field conditions.

8. The proposed list might represent the first contribution to the data bank of the means for antichemical defence of the future CWC Organization and its Technical Secretariat. At the same time, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic understands that only in cooperation with other States parties and data bank will be reasonable and useful. That is why the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic invites other delegations to follow its step in this field.